

THE PRESIDENT.

Topeka Gives the Chief Magistrate an Ovation.

President Harrison Received By the Old Soldiers With Much Enthusiasm—The Great Day of the Reunion—A Splendid Street Parade.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 11.—The Presidential train arrived at 10:30 yesterday. The Topeka delegation had gone to St. Joseph the evening before in a special Santa Fe car which was made a part of the Presidential train.

Aboard the special car were Governor Humphrey, Chief Justice Horton, Ira F. Collins, department commander of the G. A. R.; Captain George R. Peck, attorney for the Santa Fe; Mayor Coffran and the Topeka central committee. Senator Ingalls boarded the train when



it stopped at North Topeka and remained with the Presidential party until it left for Kansas City.

As the President stepped on to the platform and the crowd gave way good-naturedly, no matter in what direction the eye turned it looked on nothing but beaming and human faces. Carriages were in waiting, and while the Presidential party and escort were being assigned the United States cavalry at Fort Riley, commanded by General Forsythe, formed and the President was allowed to pass through.

It was not until the procession had started that an adequate idea of the immensity of the crowd could be obtained. The wide streets were crowded to the fences and the carriages were barely given room to pass. From every window and almost every house top flags were waved and hats lifted. It was the "President's Day" at a soldiers' reunion and the veterans were given the most advantageous position. But the school children were not neglected and 5,000 of them saluted the President along his line of march.

When Third street was reached the President arose in his carriage to greet the crowd. It seemed to be a concourse of people bent on sight seeing and nothing more. The old soldiers at times would raise a cheer and the crowd would re-echo, but there was no noisy demonstration. The President bowed to each division of old soldiers.

The President passed from the veterans to the school children. There were more than 5,000 of them and each had been provided with a flag. As the party passed it was saluted with a presentation of flags. The President's carriage was drawn for nearly two miles and as each block was passed the crowd seemed to grow denser.

When the Presidential party reached Tenth street, immediately south of the State House, it halted and the old soldiers passed in grand review. The President stood with uncovered head, and as each division passed it greeted him with cheers.

It required eighty minutes for the President to review the vast parade. First and foremost in the column were five companies of United States cavalry followed by one company of infantry and a company of Kansas State guards. The Sons of Veterans were followed by the Kansas organization of ex-prisoners of war, who cheered frantically as they passed in front of the President. This marked the occasion of the largest reunion Kansas, the great State of ex-soldiers, ever had.

The ex-soldiers gave a cheer for Secretary Tracy. The various educational institutions in and around Topeka followed the soldiers and sailors. After the review had ended the Presidential party proceeded to Twelfth and Harrison, where the procession disbanded and President Harrison returned to dinner at the Copeland. A vast crowd was awaiting his arrival and it was with difficulty that way was made for him.

The party was given two hours in which to eat dinner, smoke and take a short rest. The crowd grew gradually until the procession was ready to move to the fair grounds, where the reunion was held. The order was virtually the same as in the morning, except that Senator Ingalls rode in the carriage with the President.

The procession proceeded in rapid motion to the fair grounds. Within the grounds there were congregated 30,000 veterans and the President was greeted with enthusiastic cheers. Thousands who desired to hear him talk were unable to do so. The speaker's stand was decorated with flags and patriotic trimmings. The members of the Presidential party with a number of the State and G. A. R. officials were given seats of honor and with every movement of the party there was a cheer from some source. Governor Humphrey introduced the

President in a very brief speech. In reply the President said:

"I am strongly tempted to omit even the attempt to speak to you to-day. I think it would be better that I should go home and write you an open letter. [Great laughter and cheering.] I have been most profoundly impressed with the incidents which have attended this tremendous, and, I am told, this unprecedented gathering of the soldiers and citizens of the great State of Kansas. No one can interpret in speech the lessons of this occasion. No power of description is adequate to convey to those who have not looked upon it, the spirit and power of this meeting. The assemblage is altogether too large to be greeted individually; one can not get his arms about it. [Laughter and cheers.] And yet, so kindly have you received me that I would be glad if, to each of you, I could convey the sense of gratitude and appreciation which is in my heart."

The President paid a tribute to the soldiers of Kansas and the Sons of Veterans, and declaring that Indiana had a grievance against the Sunflower State for taking away so many of her veterans.

Concluding his speech, President Harrison said:

"Now, fellow citizens, you will excuse me from attempt at further speech. I beg you again to believe that I am grateful, so far as your presence here has any personal reference to myself, grateful as a public officer for this evidence of your love and affection for the Constitution and the country which we all love. I hear there is some grumbling in Kansas, and I sometimes think it is because your advantages are too great. [Laughter.] A single year of disappointment in agricultural returns should not make you despair of the future or tempt you to make unsafe experiments. Life is made up of averages, and I think yours will show a good average. Let us look forward with hope, with courage, with fidelity, thrift, patience, good neighborly hearts and a patriotic love for the flag, Kansas and her people have an assured and happy future." [Prolonged cheering.]

At the conclusion of the President's address there were loud cries for Senator Ingalls.

The senior Kansas Senator, addressing the Governor and the G. A. R., said: "It gives me pleasure to say to you that the State of Kansas has always been renowned for its hospitality. Upon this occasion she has outdone herself. Every thing is possible in Kansas and the spectacle which is presented to us to-day could occur nowhere else within the borders of the civilized world. Whenever a Kansas man is told that a thing is impossible he goes and does it."

"Had any one told in advance that a spectacle like that which we see here to-day could have occurred he would have been treated with doubt and derision."

At this point one corner of the speaker's stand began rapidly settling with the great mass of humanity upon it, and President Harrison warned Senator Ingalls that the stand was going. Women were frightened and men rapidly vacated the stand, thus relieving the pressure.

In conclusion Senator Ingalls said: "Fellow-citizens, there is, I am happy to say, in this greeting salutation to the Chief Magistrate of the Union no partisanships of class. We are here, not as Republicans, not as Democrats, but as citizens of the United States and citizens of the State of Kansas; there is no State line in our greeting salutation. There is no North, no South, no East, no West in our greeting and salutation. We greet him as the foremost citizen of the Republic and bid him hail and farewell on his journey eastward." [Great applause.]

Ex-Governor Anthony and several other gentlemen of distinction addressed the vast audience before the meeting adjourned.

The President and his party were driven rapidly from the fair grounds to the special train which left promptly at four o'clock.

The President at Atchison.

ATCHISON, Kan., Oct. 11.—The Presidential train, as it left St. Joseph yesterday morning, was composed of a handsomely decorated Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe engine, a private baggage car, General Manager Robinson's private car, the private car of Colonel A. C. Dawes and the Hazelmere.

In Mr. Robinson's car was a delegation from Topeka, sent to meet the President, composed of Governor Humphrey, Chief Justice Horton of the Kansas Supreme Court, Colonel James Burgess, Mayor Coffran of Topeka, ex-Governor Osborne and others. Breakfast was served in the Hazelmere immediately after the departure of the train from St. Joseph. Mrs. A. C. Dawes was the guest of the President at breakfast.

It had been arranged that a brief stop should be made at Atchison, where the train was due at 8:45. Rain began to fall just as the train left St. Joseph.

The President was welcomed at Atchison by the mayor of the city, Mr. Waggener. A great crowd had gathered in the railroad station and it cheered again and again as the President's train moved slowly up to the depot, where the President was greeted by a delegation of school children.

George McKay, who left his wife and two children fifteen years ago in Southern Indiana, returned and found his wife living at Minneapolis and happily married. A day or two ago the wife of the two men died.

JUSTICE MILLER.

Death Claims the Accomplished Jurist.

For a Long Time Senior Member of the Supreme Court—Always a Strong Authority on Constitutional Law—A Companionable Man.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Justice Miller died last night at eight minutes of eleven o'clock without a struggle and apparently without pain.

A few minutes before the famous jurist passed away the phlegm in his throat gradually accumulated and his frame quivered. It was evident that the end was fast approaching, and the members of his household who were not in the sick room were hastily summoned to his bedside.

Justice Miller was stricken with paralysis about 3:30 o'clock Friday afternoon as he was returning home from the Capitol. He felt the first attack in his left side when he was about 100 yards from his house and struggled hard to reach home, but was unable to do so and fell prostrate in the street, cutting his face badly. He rallied later and for a short time became conscious. Saturday morning, however, he again became unconscious and remained in a state of coma until death came. Ever since Saturday his death was expected at any moment, and his physicians have marveled that he lived as long as he did, hearty and robust though his constitution was.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

The late Justice Samuel P. Miller was born at Richmond, Ky., April 15, 1816. He was graduated with honor at the University of Transylvania and at first elected to adopt the profession of medicine. After practicing as physician a few years, however, he decided to study law, in which profession he soon rose to eminence. His sympathy with the Northern side of the slavery question determined him to leave Kentucky, and in 1840 he went to Iowa and soon became one of the Republican leaders in that then frontier State. Notwithstanding repeated and urgent solicitations, he declined to be nominated for any political office and confined himself to the practice of his profession. In 1861 President Lincoln appointed him an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and for many years he has been the Senior Justice. Justice Field, appointed in 1884 by Lincoln, standing next in order of seniority.

Justice Miller, by common consent, has been regarded as the strongest man on the Supreme Bench ever since he took his seat thereon. On two occasions he was selected for Chief Justice by the appointing power. President Grant decided to nominate him for that office, but it was understood that it would be an affront to Justice Noah H. Swayne, who had served longer than Justice Miller, and as a compromise Morrison R. Waite was chosen. During Mr. Cleveland's administration the question of promoting Justice Miller was seriously considered by the President when Chief Justice Waite died, but he was dissuaded by his party associates, who deemed such a course unwise, and Melville W. Fuller was appointed Chief Justice instead.

Justice Miller was always a strong authority on constitutional law, in which line he earned a reputation second only to that of Chief Justice Marshall. Among the best known opinions delivered were the slaughter house cases of Louisiana, in which he defined very clearly the line of demarcation between the rights of the Government and those of the States, and in the celebrated Hallet Kilbourn case, in which he held that Congress as a legislative body, had no right to take judicial proceedings against any citizen, but that such action must be left to the courts as having exclusive jurisdiction in such cases. He was the legal adviser of the President of the United States on many intricate questions, and it is probably true that no American jurist ever stood so high in the estimation of the leading men of both political parties.

Personally Justice Miller was always one of the most popular men in Washington. He was a thorough democrat and treated every man, however humble, as an equal and with a delightful courtesy. In social life he was always a jolly soul, brimming over with fun and good nature and yet never deficient in dignity and self-control. He married twice and a son and daughter by his second wife were both married and have families. A daughter by his first wife married the late District Attorney Corkhill, of Washington.

DEATH OF BELKNAP.

General Grant's Disgraced Secretary of War Found Dead in His Room.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—General William Worth Belknap, President Grant's Secretary of War, who retired in disgrace, was found dead this morning in a room adjoining his office at No. 1420 New York avenue. It is thought that death was due to paralysis.

It is believed he died between midnight Saturday morning and eight o'clock Sunday morning.

General Belknap was born in Newburgh, N. Y., September 23, 1829. His father was Colonel William G. Belknap, who fought with distinction in the war of 1812, and later, in 1829, founded Fort Leavenworth. The younger Belknap studied law in Georgetown, D. C., and after being admitted to the bar removed to Keokuk, Iowa, where he practiced his profession with more or less success. In 1857 he was elected a member of the Iowa Legislature as a Democrat. When the war broke out he joined the volunteer army as Major of an Iowa regiment. He was engaged at Shiloh and Vicksburg, but first became prominent in Sherman's famous march to the sea. He was promoted to be Brigadier-General July 30, 1864, and Major-General March 13, 1865. After the war he served as collector of internal revenue in Iowa, from 1865 until 1869. During the latter year he was appointed Secretary of War by President Grant. This office he retained during Grant's second administration, until March 7, 1876, when in consequence of charges of official corruption, he resigned. He was impeached and tried before the Senate for receiving bribes for the appointment of post-traders, but was acquitted on the technical ground of want of jurisdiction.

LOST AT SEA.

The Captain and Crew of a Disabled Vessel Refuse to Abandon it and Are Lost.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 13.—The barque Mulmerry, Captain Olsen, sailed from Quebec October 1 for Greenock with a cargo of square timber. Sunday night, October 5, it encountered a heavy gale which caused it to spring a leak. All hands were sent to work at the pumps, which were kept going all night, but the water gained with such rapidity that the vessel was waterlogged. The deck cargo was thrown overboard and the logs were washed about the deck. Tuesday the Norwegian bark Nightingale offered to take the crew off, but Captain Olsen refused to leave the wreck. The Norwegian ship supplied them with biscuits and water, the first food the sailors had tasted since the previous Sunday. A fishing schooner was spoken Wednesday which lay by them and supplied them with food and other necessities as far as they were able.

At this time the vessel was a helpless wreck. She drifted about in this condition until Sunday, when she struck a ledge near Roy's island. Then Captain Olsen, the pilot and fifteen of the crew started in the long boat to make an attempt to reach shore, but the surf was so violent that only one man, the pilot, succeeded in reaching shore, all the others being drowned. The calamity was seen by crowds of people on shore who made determined efforts to launch boats, but the sea was so angry that no boat could live in it.

At midnight one of the sailors who still remained on the wreck jumped overboard and, after desperate exertions, succeeded in reaching the shore. His name was Samuel Cook. James Fletcher successfully followed his example two hours later. The other four were afraid to run the terrible risk and they still remain on the wreck.

Among the lost are Captain Olsen, the first and second mates and Sailors McNamara, Donovan, Harrison, Hughes, McDonald and Jones. The names of the other seven are not given. Most of the men lost belong in Liverpool, Eng.

A dispatch from Cape Breton says the storm was the worst for many years. It blew east and northeast and greatly helped the shipping, as it ranged parallel with the island. Two fishing vessels were lost. The sea was the highest ever known. It swept right across the beach and flooded the houses.

PRESBYTERIAN REVISION.

Some Progress Made and Adjournment February 4.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 13.—The revision committee of the Presbyterian general assembly closed its first session yesterday to meet again in Washington, D. C., February 4. Of the twenty-five members, all but Dr. Hastings, of New York, and Barker Gummer, Esq., of Trenton, N. J., who were unable to attend on account of sickness, were present. Dr. R. Booth, of New York, and Morris H. Stratton, of New Jersey, were chosen in their places.

The method of the committee has been to read over the entire confession, chapter by chapter, marking for consideration such sections or paragraphs as were suggested by the presbyteries or by the committee itself. These they proceeded in order to consider and to act provisionally upon changes proposed whether by elimination, substitution or addition.

The chief discussions of the committee were upon chapters 3, 6, 9 and 10, which were chiefly indicated in the address to the presbyteries. Many of the questions were referred to committees to report at the adjourned meeting in Washington. Changes were made subject to revision in chapter 3, sections 3, 4, 5 and 7; in chapter 4, section 1; in chapter 6, section 4; chapter 7, sections 4, 5 and 6; chapter 10, sections 3 and 8.

The discussions of the committee have been thoroughly harmonious and the agreements reached thus far practically unanimous. The committee have been confirmed in the belief that a report will be finally adopted which will receive the approval of the general assembly and be accepted by the presbyteries.

During the interval from now until the session at Washington the committeemen will carefully consider all the changes made and will reach a final conclusion. A sub-committee will then be appointed to draft a confession in conformity with the general desire. They will put it into clear, terse and concise English and report to the whole committee at its meeting just prior to the meeting of the general assembly. The last meeting of the committee will be held in Buffalo or Cleveland.

POPULATION OF KANSAS.

The Completion of the Fourth Supervisor's Count Finishes Up the State.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The total population of the State of Kansas was announced by the Census Office yesterday, the count of the schedules of the fourth supervisor's district being completed. This district, which includes thirty-eight counties in the southwestern part of the State, contains 298,079 inhabitants, thus giving the State a total population of 1,423,493. These counties had in 1880 a population of 155,075, and they have gained 143,004 or 92.23 per cent.

The average increase of the whole State has been much less than this. The State contained 995,096 inhabitants ten years ago, and it has therefore gained 427,397, or at the rate of 42.91 per cent. It will be observed that more than one-third of the total gain has been in the southwestern quarter of the State and the rate of increase has been higher in these counties than in those of the other districts.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

On the second day of the reunion of old soldiers at Topeka, Mrs. John A. Martin, widow of the late Governor Martin, was presented with the past-department commander's badge voted by the department encampment to their deceased comrade, Colonel John A. Martin. An address was delivered by Hon. D. W. Wilder, and the badge was presented by Captain J. B. Johnson. The occasion was one of unusual interest.

The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars, recently in session at Topeka, elected the following officers: Grand templar, E. S. Rice, of Ellsworth; grand counselor, R. R. McCartney, of Valley Falls; grand vice-templar, Ado H. Reck, of Topeka; grand secretary, John B. Campbell, of Topeka; grand treasurer, George E. Lillie, of Topeka; grand superintendent of Juvenile Templars, Mary S. Hastings, of Junction City; representatives to the Right Worthy Grand Lodge, A. M. Way, George E. Lillie; alternates, Frank T. Cook and Hulda Lillie.

Mrs. KLENE, a highly respected lady of Atchison, while crossing the street from a neighbor's the other night, was assaulted by a man and woman, who placed a cloth over her head and attempted to take her pocketbook and watch. Her screams brought timely assistance and the robbers fled.

The Census Office has announced the population of the following Kansas cities: Atchison 14,222, decrease 883; Leavenworth 21,613, increase 5,067; Lawrence 9,975, increase 1,465; Ottawa 6,271, increase 2,239; Topeka 31,809, increase 16,357; Kansas City 38,170, increase 28,821.

The population of the State of Kansas, according to the official count completed at the census office, is 1,423,493, as compared with 926,096 in 1880, being an increase in ten years of 427,397, or 42.91 per cent.

The census report gives Hutchinson a population of 8,678, increase, 7,138; Newton, 5,602; increase, 3,001; Wellington, 4,338, increase, 1,693, and Wichita, 23,735, increase, 18,824.

The Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. of the State met at Topeka on the 14th with representatives present from 353 lodges. Twenty-five new lodges have been instituted in Kansas during the past year, and three have surrendered their charters, making a net increase of twenty-two. The total membership is 15,035, an increase of 270 for the year.

The village of Andale, Sedgwick County, was struck by a hurricane the other day and suffered great damage. A large Catholic church was lifted from its foundation. Lighter buildings were tossed about. Trees were torn up and sent flying through the air, but no lives were lost.

The Seventh annual convention of the Topeka branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the M. E. Church closed at Kansas City, Kan., with a series of short addresses. The convention selected Beatrice, Neb., as the place for holding the next annual convention. Mrs. F. Ninde, of Topeka, was re-elected president, and Mrs. M. Watson, of Nebraska, as corresponding secretary.

The jury in the Stover murder case at Kansas City, Kan., failed to agree. The defendant had shot and killed a young man named Mullins while walking with his (Mullins') sweetheart.

The State Temperance Union has issued an address urging absolute support of candidates favoring the Prohibition law.

It appears that William Sims, the present State Treasurer by appointment, can only hold his position until the first general election. In view of the fact the Republican State Central Committee nominated S. G. Stone, the regular Republican candidate for State Treasurer, for the position for the short term. In case of his election he will assume the duties of the office immediately after the election.

OLDIE MARTIN, or Florence Snyder, whose sister was murdered by her husband, R. Snyder, in Eldorado, a year ago, committed suicide in a Wichita resort recently.

Governor HUMPHREY has appointed an entire new board of police commissioners for Leavenworth, removing D. R. Anthony. This action gave offense to local Republicans, consequently at the county convention resolutions endorsing the Governor failed to pass and Anthony was nominated for Representative.

The jury in the Tribble case at Troy returned a verdict of acquittal. Tribble killed a man named Kincaid in the war time, escaping and joining the Confederate army.

The Supreme Court has affirmed the verdict against J. Leeford Brady, the Salina newspaper man who libeled ex-Governor Harvey by saying he had pardoned his own brother out of the penitentiary. This is the first libel case ever affirmed by the Supreme Court in the history of the State.

STATE SENATOR SWEARENGEN recently committed suicide at Concordia by shooting himself. Financial troubles and ill-health are supposed to have been the cause. Just before committing the deed he put his arms around his wife's neck, kissed her and said he would go to the barn and feed the horses. He then went to the barn and shot himself.

A LATE fire at Osage City destroyed Hoover's restaurant, Brosser's meat market, Blair's barber shop, Miss Stevens' millinery store, Edwards & Co., drug store, and several other establishments. The loss was about \$30,000, partially insured.